

19 U. S. Sailors Lost When Submarine Is Rammed; Wholesale Shake-up Among War Service Chieftains

ROW IN SHIPPING BOARD COSTS ADMIRAL HARRIS POST AS BUREAU CHIEF

Charles A. Piez, Emergency Fleet Vice President, to Take General Manager's Duties—President Backs Chairman Hurley.

Spectacular developments have followed the latest shake-up in the Shipping Board.

Ignoring the wishes of Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, who resigned as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, President Wilson has nominated Civil Engineer Charles Wellman Parks as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department.

Admiral Harris had formerly held this post and in quitting the fleet corporation asked to get his old place back. Secretary Daniels had said earlier in the day that his wish would be granted.

Dual Job for Piez.

Charles A. Piez, of Chicago, who was brought here to become vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be made general manager of the fleet corporation, succeeding Rear Admiral Harris. He will take the dual job, under Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The withdrawal of Rear Admiral Harris will leave the corporation in control of big business men.

President Backs Hurley.

Other developments were: 1—The President let it be known to his cabinet advisers that, regardless of the recent disturbance in the board, he will stand by Hurley. 2—The Senate, stirred to action by the sudden resignation of Admiral Harris, adopted a resolution calling for a sweeping investigation into the activities of the entire government shipbuilding organization and the progress of the building program. The probe will start tomorrow.

3—Chairman Hurley declared that troubles within the government bureau have not interfered with the shipbuilding program, which will proceed as scheduled. The 6,000,000 ton shipbuilding program, which he believes, will be produced.

"I do not think Congress should go away without investigating the Shipping Board. We have spent billions of dollars in the last few years. Since last year, Gen. Goethals, Chairman Denman, Admiral Capps and now Admiral Harris have left the organization.

"There is small use for an army unless we can transport it and maintain it."

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ALL WAR WORK IS SCRUTINIZED

Every Activity Against the Kaiser Being Investigated by Congress.

Every activity of the American government connected with the war is under investigation.

Eight distinct and separate probes are going on or about to start. Two new ones were started yesterday.

Yesterday the Senate, stirred by a new upheaval in the Shipping Board, called for a sweeping inquiry. The investigation will start tomorrow.

The Senate likewise passed the Cummins resolution calling for an inquiry into recent recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad transportation.

The special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is expected to resume hearings tomorrow on the disloyalty of Senator La Follette.

The Navy Department investigation will start today with Secretary Daniels probably the first witness. The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday heard Representative McCormick, of Illinois, recently returned from France, dispute statements of Maj. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, concerning the Navy's supplies of equipment.

Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, continues to be the principal target of attack in the probe of the House Committee on Manufactures into the sugar shortage. The committee expects to start its work this week in out to turn its attention to the Fuel Administration.

The joint special committee headed by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, investigating railroads with a view to permanent changes in regulation, also is expected to continue its sittings during the holidays.

KERENSKY REPORTED MENACING PETROGRAD

Russian Dispatch Tells of Bolshevik Force Sent Against Him.

London, Dec. 18.—At the head of "several thousand troops," former Premier Kerensky is reported in Swedish advice to be marching on Petrograd. The Bolsheviks, these dispatches add, have sent forces against him. The report is viewed with skepticism. Every day, since Lenin and Trotsky took hold at Petrograd, has brought a jumble of conflicting reports, many deliberately sent out to lure the Allies into actions of value to the Bolsheviks.

Nothing would please the Bolsheviks better than open allied support of an anti-Bolshevik movement, for Lenin and Trotsky would immediately tell the people the allies were trying to undo the armistice and peace work.

Jerusalem Sepulchre Stripped by Turks of Most Venerated Relics

Information from an allied source has reached Washington that the Turks retiring from Jerusalem stripped the Holy Sepulchre and other holy places of all of their most venerated objects. It had been supposed that the holy places of Jerusalem had been left intact.

A report to the State Department from Maj. Davis, United States military observer, who entered Jerusalem with the allied forces, said the buildings of Jerusalem were all safe.

U.S. MUST SEND 25,000 CANNON TO WIN VICTORY

McCormick Back from the Front, Brings Word from Gen. Petain.

If the war is to be won, 25,000 cannon must be forged in American factories for ourselves and the allies, Medill McCormick told the Senate military affairs committee today, which, conducting the probe of the War Department.

The Illinois Congressman brought to the committee the fruits of his recent trip along the French and Italian fronts. His testimony was secret, but by permission of Senator Chamberlain, part of it was later made public.

Neither the French nor the Italians have artillery to spare, and the British, who have far more, will not really have enough until spring. It is up to America, said McCormick.

Gen. Petain said to him in France:

"Make guns. Send us guns and ammunition rather than steel bullets. We are grateful for the 100-mm. guns you have sent us. The echo of its footfalls carried hope to every Frenchman in France. But as it grows there must be a period when we shall be taxed to supply it. While the numbers slowly increase, you Americans, who are a race of inventors, must see to it that this war is an industry of destruction."

"We will understand how urgent it is to send us guns—middle heavies and shells in order that we may be armed to win victories and to defend ourselves that some of us may be alive to fight by your side when at last America is ready."

McCormick said.

This country must create a Department of Munitions, said McCormick. "We need one in order to stop delay and to turn out the 25,000 cannon," which he declared, "is not a figure summoned from my inner consciousness but the estimate of the best military opinion of Europe."

"Picturesquely phrasing his words, the Illinois man said: 'The middle heavy is to this war what the steam shovel is to Panama. If we make guns enough and get them to France before the spring of 1918, we should win the war without terrible losses.'"

"Without the gun," he added, "we shall lose the men and maybe lose the war."

God Rid of Blunders.

After the session today, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, issued a statement demanding the heads of the incompetents.

"There is no disposition to punish anyone," said he. "If, however, any monumental blunders are exposed, it is believed the President will promptly retire from the service those responsible for them."

"MILLIONAIRE KID'S" MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Mrs. Genevieve Hanan Brand Divorced by Wealthy Husband.

New York, Dec. 18.—The marriage of the "millionaire kid" of Peacock Alley, Mrs. Genevieve Florence Hanan Brand was today annulled upon the simple demand of her husband, James H. Brand, a wealthy cotton and munitions broker.

When Brand married the young woman at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1915, she was 17 years old, he was 21, and she was a school girl. Testimony disclosed the fact that she had been twice married.

ROBBERS GET \$7,000 FROM BANK EMPLOYEE

Charles Scatton Held Up in Elevator; Bandits Escape.

New York, Dec. 18.—Charles Scatton, messenger for the State Bank, was robbed of \$7,000 this afternoon in an office building elevator by two armed robbers. Scatton was going up to the office of the Gotham Feathering Company. The bandits entered the elevator behind him, covered him and the elevator operator with revolvers and threw out the money bag to an accomplice on the third floor. The victims were then bound and the robbers escaped.

PANAMA WITH ALLIES.

Gorgas Reveals Causes Of Epidemics in Four National Army Camps

Overcrowding, Lack of Winter Clothing, Unhealthful Locations and Inadequate Hospital Facilities Result in Deaths.

Sensational charges of unsanitary conditions at army training camps, made by Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, were made public last night by Secretary of War Baker.

Copies of reports made to the Chief of Staff by General Gorgas on conditions at four of the camps were given out.

Overcrowding Vital Factor.

The camps concerned are Camp Funston, Kan.; Camp Sevier, S. C.; Camp Doniphan, Okla., and Camp Bowie, Texas.

These are the salient features of the charges: Excessive deaths at the camps, due to overcrowding. Failure of winter clothing to arrive.

Location of camps in infectious territory.

Inadequate and uncompleted hospital facilities.

Pneumonia, meningitis, measles and mumps cause many deaths.

Overcrowding is every case blamed for the excessive sickness. Men were placed ten and twelve to a tent, allowing only twenty cubic feet of air space per man, when the proper space should have been much larger, with only five men to a tent.

In each of the camps there was no attempt to quarantine new arrivals for proof that they were free of infectious diseases. This, Gen. Gorgas intimates, was unavoidable, when as many as 8,000 men were poured into a camp in a few days.

He recommends the immediate establishment of detention and separation camps for the sick men, issue of tents until there are but five men to each, rushing warm woolen clothing, and the careful examination of every command before it leaves the camp where it has been infected.

Of Camp Funston, Gen. Gorgas says: "I call attention to the fact that they had eighty-four deaths (in the last month), when the normal death rate for such a command should be about twelve."

This part of the country, Gen. Gorgas says, has been well known as a malarial area.

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Allies Put Ban on Rule Of Bolsheviki Government

The allied governments will not recognize any Russian government dominated by Lenin and Trotsky. This statement has been definitely made to the United States. The allies have sent out a strong message to the Bolsheviki government is awaited by the allies with supreme interest.

No hint of what President Wilson will do has escaped from the administration. It is believed in diplomatic circles that Col. House is now enlightening him on the importance of the Russian decision.

As England and France view it, recognition of the Bolsheviki by the United States at this time would only prepare the way for the last desperate German move—the Christmas peace offer.

Germany Faces Defeat.

The attitude of the entente nations is said to be based upon very definite information which has reached them from the interior of Germany.

This is the situation as it is outlined:

1. German war lords realize that they face certain defeat within the coming year.

2. The drive at Italy was one way in which they hoped to break up the entente.

3. If the entente nations recognize the Bolsheviki government it will recognize the government which alone has broken the pact of London, the pact in which the entente nations agreed to fight side by side to the end.

It is in this sense that the recognition of the Bolsheviki by the United States is considered to strike at the foundations of the co-alition against Germany. Taken in connection with the slowness of the United States in getting into action it would be quoted throughout Germany as proving that the United States did not intend to fight at all.

Senators Go Home Despite Borah's Objection.

By the narrow margin of eleven votes, the Senate reluctantly agreed yesterday to go home and leave the President alone to deal with the railroad situation.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, led the movement against adjournment and gathered three score adherents to his position. He takes the position, not alone that it is wrong to leave a land laid with cold and hungry people while transportation is congested, but that the President cannot solve the problem by himself. However, the vote was 43 to 32 for adjournment until January 2.

Americans Stranded In Russia Can't Draw Money for Get-Away

Tokio, Dec. 18.—Travelers from European Russia by way of Harbin say Americans in Moscow and Peking are unable to leave the country. The Bolsheviks do not allow the banks to issue more than 100 rubles weekly to each depositor. Many Americans in the interior of Russia have only their clothes and some personal effects to take with them when they get away. Everything else has been taken from them in free-for-all robberies.

BABST DENIES SUGAR BARONS FIXED PRICES

President of Refining Company Put on Grill by Senate Committee.

"And so the gentleman takes the position of the man in the murder trial—it was not his bullet, but the hole in the man's heart that caused the victim's death."

These words of Chairman Reed, of the Senate subcommittee on manufacturers, broke up yesterday's hearing on the sugar famine. It also brought to an abrupt end a two-hour war between him and Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, as to who is responsible for the fixing of American sugar prices.

Mr. Babst, as chairman of the Food Administration's international committee on sugar, denied time and again that he and members of the committee fixed the price of the last Cuban sugar crop, or agreed on a price for the next sugar crop. He also refused to admit that the fixing of a higher Cuban price elevated all other sugars, beet, Hawaiian and Louisiana. These charges had been made by Claus A. Spreckels, of the Federal Sugar Refining Company.

Charges Unfairness.

Finally, driven to exasperation, Babst charged that the committee was not treating him fairly. Both Senator Reed and Senator Lodge resented Babst's insinuations, but neither could reverse the order. Finally Senator Vandenberg, whose voice was strong enough to prevail over the confusion, stood up.

"Your character has not been impugned in this committee," he boomed out. "If your character has been impugned, it is the facts of the sugar situation that has done it, and no action of this committee or its members. You will be treated fairly, but you cannot conduct this investigation."

Much of the testimony centered about the position of the international sugar committee, which includes Mr. Babst, William A. Jamison, of Erie, Pa., and George M. Rolph, formerly of the California-Hawaii Sugar Company but now head of the Food Administration's sugar division. When it became apparent that the committee could not get at the truth of the Spreckels charges that his committee profited privately by fixing high prices for Cuban sugar, the committee adjourned until today.

Senator Reed's committee finally received a reply to its invitation to Governor Cox, of Ohio, to appear and testify on the coal situation. Governor Cox flatly refused to appear, and not only that, but impugned the motives of the committee.

Blames Garfield.

He declared it appeared to have a "pre-convicted theory" of what it should learn on the coal situation, and added:

"We have had an unfortunate experience. It is true, with the coal administration, Mr. Garfield, and I have no disposition to subtract a single word of our indictment against him." The Ohio experience, he concluded, would not prove helpful to the committee investigation.

Senator Reed, replying for the committee, regretted Governor Cox's inability to appear, and denied that the committee has a preconceived theory as to what it will learn on the situation. "Its purpose," he said, "is merely to learn the facts."

Conkling's Grandson Honored.

London, Dec. 18.—The distinguished service order has been awarded to Lieut. Walter G. Conkling, Jr., of L. L. a grandson of Roscoe Conkling, for gallantry in the Cambrai battle, where he was wounded for the third time. Lieut. Conkling is now in a private hospital in London and is being nursed by his sister. He has wounds on a hand and a leg, both received in the Cambrai push.

Uruguay Lends to Britain.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 18.—Uruguay today extended a credit of \$50,000,000 to Great Britain. The collateral is to be deposited in national bonds, the Uruguayan government guaranteeing the loan to maintain the price of gold.

Socialist Editor Disappears.

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—The socialist newspaper Tribune reports the mysterious disappearance of Carl Minister, editor of the German revolutionary socialist paper Kampf, which is published in Amsterdam. He left Tuesday for Southern Holland, and has not been seen since. The Tribune says Minister is an American citizen.

5 more days to buy a Christmas Present

THE POSTMAN

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FIVE OF CREW SURVIVE, INCLUDING COMMANDER; BOATS COLLIDE IN FOG

Accident Happens in Home Waters, But Navy Department Lacks Details—Craft Was Sister Ship of Ill-fated F-4.

Nineteen American seamen lost their lives when the United States submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by the submarine F-3 during a fog in home waters Monday.

Lieut. A. E. Montgomery, of Fort H. G. Wright, New York, in command of the vessel, was among the five survivors brought to port by the F-3, which was uninjured.

It is presumed that the two submarines were running on the surface when the accident occurred.

Circumstances Not Known.

How the accident occurred the Navy Department has not definitely ascertained. The locality of the accident and other details are withheld under censorship rules.

It is assumed that the boats were engaged in a practice cruise. The F-1 is one of the older types of submarines. A sister boat, the F-4, submerged in Honolulu harbor three years ago and failed to operate. Before she could be raised the entire crew of officers and men, numbering more than a score, were suffocated.

At the time the submarines of this class were found to be generally faulty in construction.

Survivors and Lost In U. S. F-1 Tragedy

Following is a complete list of the survivors and of those lost in the sinking of the U. S. F-1:

SURVIVORS.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. A. E., mother, Mrs. Julia Montgomery, Pratt, Fort H. G. Wright, New York.

SCHMIDT, John, ship's cook, (temporary); father, Charles C. Schmidt, 107 Sawyer street, Hill City, Tenn.

BROWN, Henry Lloyd, gunner's mate, first class; father, H. P. Brown, Macon, Ga.

BURNS, Joseph J., chief gunner's mate, wife, Ruth Burns, 250 First street, San Pedro, Cal.

STEWART, John Galvin, ship's cook, third class; mother, Mrs. Celia Campbell, Huron, South Dakota.

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ANTI-MURPHY FORCES MERGE

Hylan Sees Glynn and "Hearst for Governor" Plot Is Thickening.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 18.—While Mayor-elect John F. Hylan was in Albany to see Gov. Whitman yesterday and secured his pledge of cooperation in any legislation, the Hylan administration attempts for the betterment of the New York City government, the mayor-elect called upon former Gov. Martin H. Glynn, and the judges of all the political observers this conference was fully as important as his talk with the governor.

The planning of a Hylan-Hearst-Glynn combination to oust Charles F. Murphy, so far as State politics is concerned, and build up the Democratic machine throughout New York State, is thought by many to have been the main object of the new mayor's visit to Glynn. When he was governor in 1914, Glynn named Mr. Hylan county judge, thereby putting him upon the map politically, and the incoming mayor is said to feel deeply indebted to Mr. Glynn.

In Albany it is generally thought that William Randolph Hearst wants to run for governor next year on the Democratic ticket, and they believe his recent split with Governor Whitman was caused more than anything else by this desire.

Hearst and Hylan are very close, and as soon as it became known that Mr. Hylan visited Mr. Glynn the possibilities of the Hylan-Hearst-Glynn movement loomed up.

During the recent campaign Charles F. Murphy was bitterly attacked by Patrick E. McCabe, of Albany, former clerk of the Senate, and politicians who know both men realized there was no "camouflage" in this fight. Mr. McCabe said uncompromisingly that about the Tammy leader that he really meant.

He and former Gov. Glynn are very close politically and otherwise.

President Wilson may pay WAR TAX ON SALARY

House Repeals Tax Exemption for Its Members.

President Wilson may have to pay an excess profits tax, of eight and a quarter per cent, on his income.

The House, in a frenzy of repentance at exempting their own salaries from the exemption and then slipped the tax on the President and the judges of all courts receiving more than \$5,000.

Representative Nicholas Longworth introduced an amendment making the tax ineffective for salaried men and women with no capital.

By a vote of 41 to 8 the Senate concurred yesterday in the amendment as passed by the House. Senator Borah, of Idaho, refused to vote "aye," as he held that the amendment was unconstitutional.

"We have no right to limit the States to seven years, for ratification of the amendment," said he. "It is either submission of the amendment, or not submission. The time limit is a check on the amendment."

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Increases in wages for 75,000 locomotive firemen on all United States railroads were prepared today by committees headed by President W. S. Carter. They will be submitted to the firemen for endorsement.

Instructions state the "vote is not on the question of a strike."

The increase range from 10 per cent for the higher paid men to 45 per cent for the lowest, 8 hours for 8 hours or 100 miles or less.

All receiving more than the guarantee decided on want 10 per cent.

Here are the guarantees:

First class passenger service, per 100 miles, \$2.50; passenger fireman, not paid on mileage basis, 8 hours, \$2.50; all classes except passenger and switching, 100 miles or less, \$1.50; switching service, 8 hours, \$2.50; help in electric service, 8 hours, \$2.50; inside hostlers, 8 hours, \$2.50; outside hostlers, 8 hours, \$2.50; outside hostlers' assistant, 8 hours, \$2.50.

Time and Half Asked.

In all classes of road service, except passenger, time and a half is asked for eight hours when the runs are 100 miles or less. On runs over 100 miles, overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by twelve and one-half. Time and a half shall be paid for overtime.

All over eight hours in twenty-four in the switching and hostling service shall be paid time and a half. All overtime shall be computed on the minute basis.

Resolutions were adopted declaring earnings of firemen were not in keeping with those of employees in other industries and they "think it impossible with their present wages to maintain the first standards of living."

Liquor Amendment In President's Hands

President Wilson has the National Prohibition amendment in his hands. But he may not sign it. Under the Constitution, so the White House holds, it is unnecessary for the President to sign a measure passed by both Houses of Congress by two-thirds majority.

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